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Archaeology Report Number CB595R v.1.2

Land between 23 & 29 Kenwood Road, Heacham, Norfolk

King's Lynn and West Norfolk planning reference 17/01339/O and 18/00412/RM

Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work -

Phase 1 Informative Trenching – 25 & 26 July 2018
No further work required

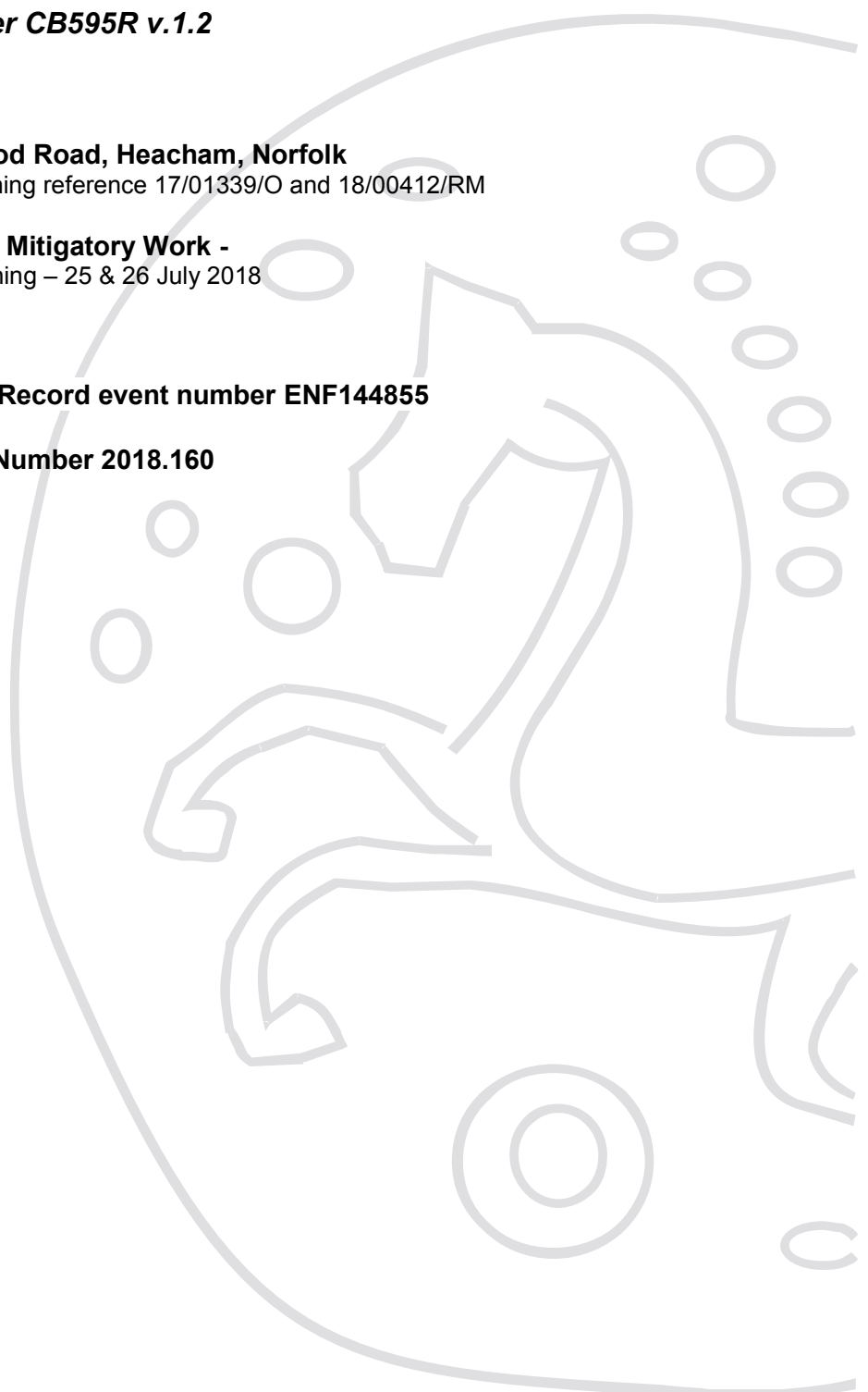
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Prepared for

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**Report on a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work – Phase 1
Informative Trenching
at
'Land between 23 & 29 Kenwood Road, Heacham, Norfolk'
ENF144855**

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Contents

<i>Section</i>	<i>Page</i>
<i>Summary</i>	1
1.0 Introduction	1, 2
2.0 Project Background	2
3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background	2 – 7
3.1 Introduction	
3.2 Prehistoric	
3.3 Roman	
3.4 Saxon	
3.5 Medieval	
3.6 Post-medieval	
3.7 Multi-period	
3.8 Undated	
3.9 Negative Evidence	
4.0 Aims and Objectives	7
5.0 Method Statement	7 - 10
5.1 Introduction	
5.2 Phase 1 Trial Trenching	
5.3 Phase 1 Post-excavation Analysis and Report	
6.0 Project Design	10
7.0 Geology and Topography	10
8.0 Results	10 - 12
8.1 Introduction	
8.2 Observations Trench sheets	
9.0 Conclusions and Discussion	13

Acknowledgements

Bibliography

- Appendix 1** Context Summary
Appendix 2 OASIS Record
Appendix 3 Photographic Index

- Figure 1** Site location plan
Figure 2 Site plan

- Plate 1.** Features [104] and [106] in Trench 1, looking west
Plate 2. Feature [104] in Trench 1, looking northeast
Plate 3. Feature [204] in Trench 2, looking east
Plate 4. Feature [204] in Trench 2, looking southwest
Plate 5. Feature [206] in Trench 2 during excavation, looking west
Plate 6. Feature [206] in Trench 2 during excavation, looking southeast

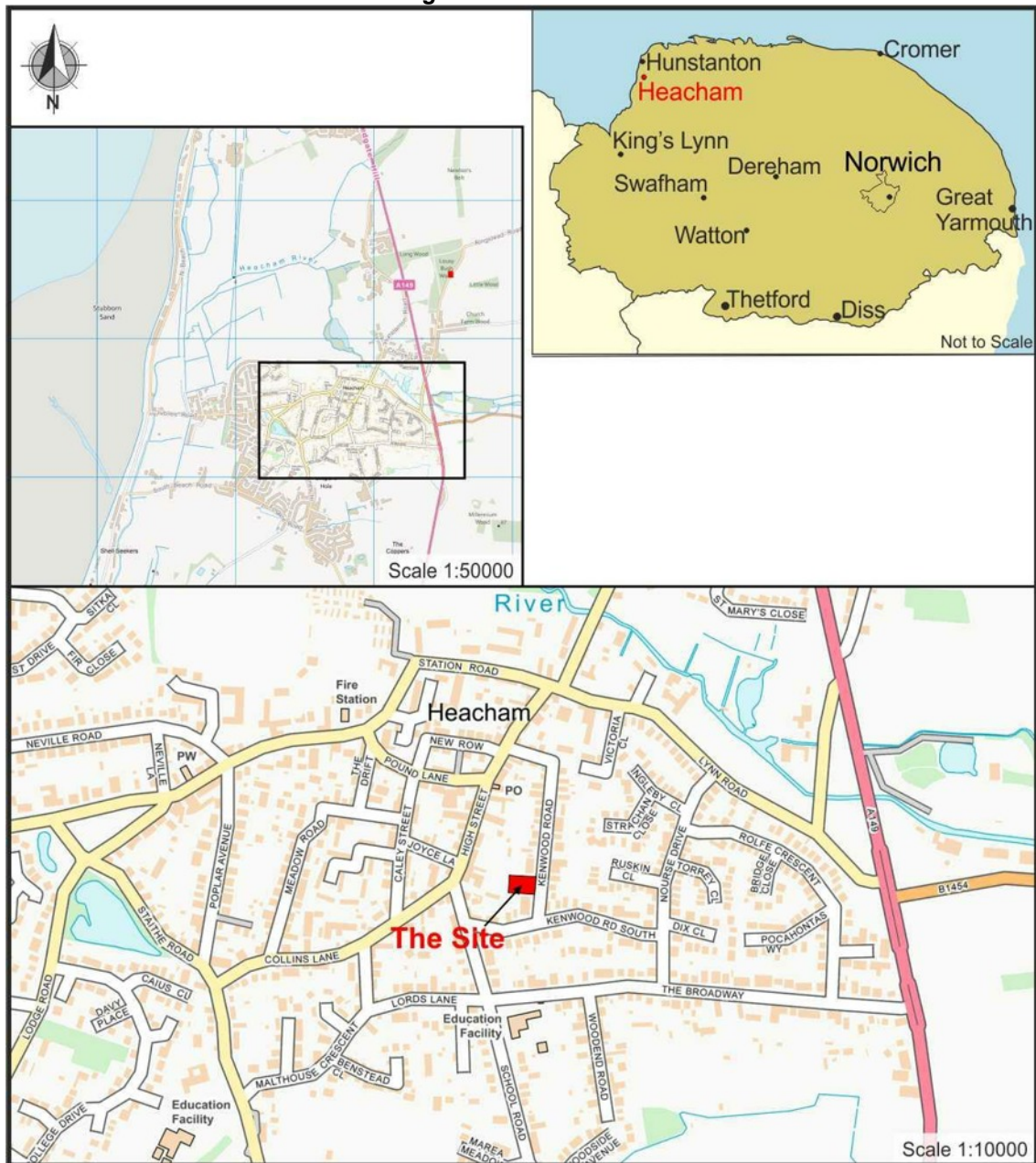
Summary

A programme of archaeological mitigation - Phase 1 informative trenching was carried out at ‘Land between 23 and 29 Kenwood Road, Heacham, Norfolk’ (Norfolk Historic Environment Record ENF144855) prior to proposed residential development of the site and to aid decisions regarding further mitigation. Four probable land partition ditches were present though the lack of finds precluded dating of these features. No Roman burials were encountered, the Roman burial recorded close-by and to the southeast may have been an isolated burial or if it was within a cemetery site, this does not appear to extend into the proposed development site.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 A Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Works Phase 1 Informative Trenching at ‘Land between 23 & 29 Kenwood Road, Heacham, Norfolk’ (grid reference TF 6791 3740, centred at, Fig. 1) has been requested by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service (reference CNF47586). Proposals are to construct two new dwellings.

Figure 1 Site Location



- 1.2 King's Lynn and West Norfolk planning application numbers 17/01339/O and 18/00412/RM apply and the archaeological works will be carried out in accordance with The Borough of King's Lynn and West Norfolk's *King's Lynn & West Norfolk Local Plan Adopted Version* (November 1998), policies 4 / 9-11 and *National Planning Policy Framework*. The Department of Communities and Local Government (2012).
- 1.3 Written Scheme of Investigation, CB595 v.1.0, details how Chris Birks (hereafter 'the Contractor') would undertake the initial phase of informative trenching and was prepared for Strata Architecture on behalf of HEB (Norfolk) Limited (hereafter 'the Client'). A copy was submitted to the Norfolk County Council Environment Service for consideration in accordance with *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2014a). Approval was received on 16 July 2018 prior to preparation of the final copy, CB595 v.1.1.
- 1.4 The Client/agent had the responsibility of submitting a copy of the approved Written Scheme of Investigation to the Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk for formal approval, as part of a formal application to discharge the relevant condition/s.
- 1.5 Report CB595R v.1.0 summarises the results and a copy was submitted to the Norfolk County Council Environment Service for consideration on 31 July 2018. Comments were received on 15 August 2018 and a revised copy, CB595R v.1.1, was prepared and resubmitted on 16 August 2018 pending receipt of a Norfolk Museums Service accession number, received 10 September 2018, and included in this final report, CB595R v.1.2.
- 1.6 Norfolk Historic Environment Record event number ENF144855, Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) id; chrisbir1-323356 and Norfolk Museums Accession Number 2018.160 apply.

2.0 Project Background

- 2.1 The proposed development site lies within an area on Kenwood Road where a Roman inhumation burial was found, possibly within a cemetery site, and there is potential that heritage assets with archaeological interest (buried archaeological remains, in particular Roman human burials) will be present at the site and that their significance will be adversely affected by the proposed development.
- 2.2 A programme of informative trenching as phase 1 of a programme of archaeological mitigatory work has been requested and the results will aid decisions regarding any further archaeological work.

3.0 Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 A search of entries in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) within a 500m radius of the site was carried out on 25 July 2018 and produced 61 records. Summaries of these records are provided in this report and further details of these and all other entries can be seen at the Historic Environment Record office at Gressenhall near Dereham by prior arrangement.

3.2 Prehistoric

- 3.2.1 Activities during the prehistoric period have been evidenced through the recovery of finds including a Neolithic flint axe found in 1955 (NHER 1411). An inhumation was found in 1973 during the digging of foundations (NHER 14065). The skeleton is that of a woman, and has been dated to the Late Neolithic period, a very rare find.
- 3.2.2 A circular earthwork mound to immediate south of the railway line, possibly a Bronze Age barrow, is visible on aerial photographs (NHER 26867).
- 3.2.3 A fragment of Iron Age pottery was found in 1954 (NHER 1426) and fragments of Iron Age or Roman pottery were found near The Broadway when bungalows were being built (NHER 1467).

- 3.2.4 A complex system of cropmarks, probably dating to Late Iron Age to Roman periods, is visible on Norfolk Landscape Archaeology aerial photographs from 1974 and 1986 (NHER 29562). The site consists of rectilinear enclosures, field systems and trackways, possibly relating to settlement and stock management. Geophysical survey in 2012 recorded a large number of positive linear and area anomalies over a slightly larger area than that of the cropmarks, but none of these features could be confidently attributed to the Iron Age or Romano-British period.

3.3 Roman

- 3.3.1 An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at 32 Kenwood Road in January 2011 prior to proposed residential development of the site revealed a Roman inhumation seemingly buried with a partial ceramic vessel, a Roman linear feature of unknown function and undated features (NHER event number ENF125664). A piece of worked whale bone associated with the burial is of particular interest (Birks 2011). The burial was fully excavated, recorded and removed during a subsequent programme of archaeological excavation and monitoring (Birks *forthcoming*).
- 3.3.2 Finds indicating activities during the Roman period include fragments of Roman pottery found east of Meadow Road during a sewerage scheme in 1957 (NHER 1434) and fragments of Roman pottery were found on a building site near Nourse Drive in 1979 (NHER 14788). Fragments of Roman and medieval pottery were found during digging for sewers in the grounds of 'Kenwood' on Kenwood Road in the 1950s. (NHER 1437).
- 3.3.3 A number of Roman coins have been found including one whilst digging foundations for a cottage in 1950 (NHER 1435). Others include a Roman coin found in a garden in 1980 or 1981 (NHER 17007), one from the garden of a house on the corner of Collins Lane and Meadow Road in 1986 (NHER 22897), one from the garden of 29 Broadway (NHER 233299) and another from a garden in 1990 (NHER 61609).

3.4 Saxon

- 3.4.1 A fragment of Early Saxon pottery was found at The Broadway while digging foundations for new bungalows in 1961 (NHER 1429) and an Early Saxon cruciform brooch was found during the digging of a pond in 2005 (NHER 41986).
- 3.4.2 A saltern site of possible Late Saxon to medieval date is visible on aerial photographs (NHER 1439). Some occupation may have also taken place at the site. An earthwork mound at this site was excavated in 1913, when it was interpreted as a Roman burial site. An excavation in 1950 recovered Late Saxon and medieval pottery and briquetage, which suggests that the site was a salt works during these periods. Roman and Middle Saxon pottery was found in 1998.

3.5 Medieval

- 3.5.1 Medieval activities are mostly evidenced through the recovery of finds including pottery found in the garden of The Poplars in 1953 (NHER 1447). Medieval pottery and a spindle whorl were recovered from Collins Lane during sewerage work in 1957 (NHER 1449) and medieval pottery was found at the junction of High Street and Pound Lane in 1958 (NHER 1451). A medieval copper alloy buckle was found on the north side of The Broadway in 1961 (NHER 1453) and a medieval token was found in a garden in the High Street in 1979 (NHER 15751).
- 3.5.2 The possible course of the medieval Brabons Dyke has been identified, shown on an early-17th century estate map running north-to-south of the main road (NHER 4370). The dyke has been interpreted as following the course of a possible Roman road.
- 3.5.3 An evaluation and watching brief at Mill House in 2002 revealed a medieval pit associated with medieval pottery, and an area of medieval ploughsoil, which showed evidence of crops not being harvested and allowed to rot in the ground (NHER 37077). Medieval and Post-medieval finds were recovered from the site.
- 3.5.4 A possible area of medieval ridge and furrow is visible on 1946 RAF aerial photographs (NHER 27733).

3.6 Post-medieval

- 3.6.1 A number of Post-medieval buildings exist in the area. Caley Farm barns on Station Road include a 17th century barn, later converted into a cart lodge, and an 18th century barn (NHER 14062). Two wooden carvings were found in the wall of one of the barns, depicting a man in early-18th century dress and a pelican.
- 3.6.2 Millbridge Nursing Home, 4 Lynn Road (formerly listed as Loo Water) is a 17th century carstone and brick house with two additional wings dating to about 1900 (NHER 43162). The house has mid-18th century cast iron gates with Rococo details.
- 3.6.3 Holly Lodge, Lynn Road is a 17th and 18th century brick, clunch and carstone house with later alterations (NHER 43168).
- 3.6.4 The High House is an early-18th century brick and carstone house, with a date plaque inscribed 'LDA 1726' (NHER 10507). The house has a late-18th or early-19th century rear extension, a 19th century stuccoed porch and three attic dormer windows with pediments.
- 3.6.5 Norfolk Cottage and Norfolk House are situated at 2 Station Road, Heacham (NHER 30402). Norfolk House is a late-18th century brick house with a 19th century extension. Norfolk Cottage dates to about 1600, and may have been built around a timber frame. The house may be the surviving service end of a late medieval house, extended and refronted in the late-18th century.
- 3.6.6 Heacham Hall was an 18th century house with later extensions, probably built on the site of an earlier building (NHER 12481). The Hall was destroyed by a fire during World War Two. The stables and kennels were built of 19th century red brick, and the hall kitchen, since converted into a house, has an arch-braced roof and a central glass louvre. The Hall sat within Heacham Park, a late-18th century landscape park that was expanded in the 19th century (NHER 30507). There were three separate gardens in the late-18th century, including the kitchen garden. An artificial lake was dug in the 19th century. Several Post-medieval earthwork banks and ditches are visible within Heacham Park on aerial photographs (NHER 26866).
- 3.6.7 A collection of buildings close to the church have been recorded; Church House - an early- to mid-17th century house, formerly used as a barn (NHER 43159). The house was used as a rectory in the 19th century and has some 19th century Gothic details. The house has a two-storey gabled porch and a blocked 17th century brick dressed window; Archway Cottage and 42 to 46 (even) Hunstanton Road - a terrace of early-18th century cottages at the southern entrance to Heacham Park, with a carriage arch to the west (NHER 43164); Briar Cottage, 48 Hunstanton Road - an early-18th century clunch and brick cottage with later alterations (NHER 43160); 16 to 26 Church Lane – late-18th century almshouses with extensive early-20th century alterations (NHER 43158). The almshouses have a U-shaped plan, and are built of carstone, brick and clunch; The Homestead - an 18th century yellow-washed carstone house with a double pile plan and two storeys (NHER 43163); 30 Hunstanton Road - an early-19th century carstone and brick cottage (NHER 43166); Chestnut House, Hunstanton Road - an early-19th century red brick and carstone house with a datestone inscribed 'JRM 1829' (NHER 41385) and Turret House, Hunstanton Road - an unusual 19th century brick, flint and carstone house with a two-storey tower, four angle turrets and Gothic architectural details (NHER 41386). The house incorporates reused medieval masonry, including a 13th century tomb lid, a 15th century casement and a terracotta Tudor casement. Many of the reset pieces, as well as fireplaces, fossils and tiles, were collected by R. Gunther, an Oxford don and founder of the Museum for the History of Science, who used Turret House as a holiday home in the early-20th century.
- 3.6.8 The Poplars, Station Road, is an early-19th century vernacular house built in distinctive local materials which has not suffered much alteration (NHER 51889)
- 3.6.9 Bridge over Loo Water is an early-19th century carstone humped-back bridge in the Gothic style (NHER 43165). The bridge is known locally as Waterloo Bridge.
- 3.6.10 The West Norfolk Junction Railway (Heacham Junction to Wells, NHER 13590) ran from Heacham Junction with the Lynn and Hunstanton Railway (NHER 13591) to Wells with stations

at Sedgeford, Docking, Stanhoe, Burnham Market and Holkham. It opened in 1866 and passenger services ended in 1952. The line was severed by the 1953 flood though freight work continued between Heacham and Burnham until 1964. There was a siding at Peterstone Brickworks and Docking and a goods yard at Burnham Market. The route of the railway and the location of bridges, cuttings and embankments are clearly visible on maps and aerial photographs.

- 3.6.11 Heacham School is a substantial school building, typical early County Council school architecture, now housing the infant and nursery departments (NHER 56707). Built in the early 1900s, the initial layout was one classroom with lobbies, and extensions and additions by 1914 had increased the number to seven classrooms and a hall. There were further additions and extensions in the 1920s, 1940s and 1960s. Post-war, the pupils were moved to a modern primary school nearby, while this school housed the infant and nursery departments.
- 3.6.12 One of 16 surviving milestones along the Wells to Dersingham road lies on Lynn Road (NHER 56780).
- 3.6.13 A former Congregational Chapel opened in 1832 (NHER 58147). The Wesleyan Methodists acquired the building and altered it in 1891 and the chapel fell into disuse in 1994.
- 3.6.14 An earthwork survey pre- development south of St Mary's Close was carried out by Archaeological Project Services in 2016 (NHER ENF140965). The earthwork survey recorded the remains of former trackways across the development area, traces of previous cultivation of the site and former land divisions. It demonstrates that the earthworks are unlikely to relate to former floated water meadows as previously interpreted (NHER 26835). The system of ditches on the site continues to the east and south, extending along the course of the Heacham River for over 2km and there is potential to further understand such features. An accompanying desk-based assessment notes that the site has some potential, particularly for early-medieval (referred to in the report as "Saxon") deposits to survive. The proximity of two early-medieval burial grounds indicates that human burials may survive on the development site. An archaeological evaluation on this site in 2017 investigated earthworks recorded during the survey and features marked on a National Mapping Programme plot (NHER ENF142172). A probable medieval/Late-medieval date was ascertained for some of the earthworks, others proved to be of modern date. Further archaeological remains of probable Late Saxon/early-medieval date and medieval/Late-medieval date were also recorded. Despite the proximity of the early-medieval burial grounds, no human burials were encountered (Birks 2017). A subsequent phase of archaeological excavation and monitoring is ongoing.
- 3.6.15 Post-medieval finds have been recovered through metal-detecting in 2012 when a jetton was found (NHER 56924) and an incomplete Post-medieval hooked tag sometime before 2006 (NHER 49812).

3.7 Multi-period

- 3.7.1 Multi-period finds including a hoard of six Iron Age gold wolf staters were found by a metal detectorist in 1991 and 1993 (NHER 28850). Prehistoric flints, Iron Age pottery, Roman pottery, coins and metal finds, an Early Saxon brooch, a Middle Saxon pin and strap fitting, Late Saxon pottery and metal finds, and medieval and Post-medieval coins, pottery and metal finds were also found during metal detecting.
- 3.7.2 Five pits that contained Iron Age and medieval pottery and animal remains were recorded during the excavation of a sewer trench in 1967 (NHER 1428).
- 3.7.3 Various objects were recovered at the Heacham Council School, both during its original construction and during subsequent building work (NHER 1401). These finds include a Mesolithic flint pick, a Bronze Age or Iron Age urned cremation and sherds of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman pottery.

- 3.7.4 Prehistoric flint flakes and pottery dating from the Iron Age, Roman and the Post-medieval periods including a complete Iron Age pot, were found between 1978 and 1980 on a building site (NHER 14550).
- 3.7.5 A loomweight found in 1957 has previously been dated to the Bronze Age, but is now thought to be medieval or Post-medieval (NHER 1423). A Roman coin was found here in 1960.
- 3.7.6 The development site lies near a large area where metal-detecting and fieldwalking between the late 1950s and 2014 recovered prehistoric worked flints including a retouched flake and a Neolithic scraper; Roman, Middle Saxon, Late Saxon, medieval and Post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman tile fragments and a quern; Iron Age, Roman, Middle Saxon, medieval and Post-medieval coins, including several that may have been part of a Middle Saxon coin hoard; medieval tokens; a medieval/Post-medieval jetton and undatable, Roman and Early Saxon to Post-medieval metal objects (NHER 16297). The metal finds include an undatable whetstone, weight, spindle whorl and metalworking debris; Roman brooches, a bracelet fragment, finger-ring and part of a spear; Early Saxon dress accessories, tweezers and a shield mount; a Middle Saxon pin; a Late Saxon brooch and parts of a stirrup; medieval to Post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval annular brooch, ampulla, book fitting, part of a candlestick, a coin weight, crucifix fragment, harness pendant and seal matrices; medieval/Post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragments and a Post-medieval brooch, crucifix fragment, thimble, mould and musket ball. This is also the site of a medieval watermill, shown on Faden's map of Norfolk 1797. Medieval coins, buckles, pottery and roof tile, a medieval weight, Post-medieval buckles and a harness fitting were also found by metal detecting in this area during the 1980s (NHER 23870). Further multi-period finds were recovered by metal detecting including a Roman brooch, a Roman or medieval knife handle, Middle Saxon tweezers, a Late Saxon finger ring and medieval and Post-medieval metalwork (NHER 33630).
- 3.7.7 A pottery kiln bar of unknown date, and fragments of Late Saxon and medieval pottery were found in the late 1970s and 1980s (NHER 17027). An evaluation in 2007 revealed a single linear feature containing Saxo-Norman pottery and animal bone, indicating domestic activity somewhere nearby.

3.8 Undated

- 3.8.1 A small flint and stone building was excavated in 1963 though the date of the building is uncertain (NHER 1458).
- 3.8.2 An inhumation of unknown date was found during the digging of new foundations on Lynn Road in 1973 (NHER 1466).
- 3.8.3 A ring ditch of unknown date was found after ploughing in an area to the south of the old railway in 1968 (NHER 16486). A circular mound and encircling ring ditch, probably the same feature, was recorded during Norfolk National Mapping Programme in 2002. Close to this location, a circular earthwork mound, possibly a Bronze Age barrow, is visible on aerial photographs and was also recorded during Norfolk National Mapping Programme in 2002 although it's possible these are the same feature (NHER 26867).
- 3.8.4 Two curvilinear cropmarks of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs (NHER 26832).
- 3.8.5 Human skeletal remains including the burial of an articulated skeleton and an assemblage of disarticulated human skeletal remains were uncovered during building work at The Old Gatehouse in 2002, which indicates a previously unknown burial ground (NHER 52528). Whilst undated, they may be of medieval date or earlier, based on ceramic evidence - Late Saxon and medieval pottery sherds were recovered.
- 3.8.6 A watching brief during the construction of a new garage building at 24 Kenwood Road in June 2015 revealed a probably modern ditch and an undated linear feature (NHER event number ENF138100, Birks 2015).

3.9 Negative Evidence

- 3.9.1 A watching brief was carried out at a site in 2002, but no archaeological finds or features were recorded (NHER 37374).
- 3.9.2 A watching brief during groundworks associated with construction of a new residential dwelling on land at Woodside Avenue in April 2010 revealed no archaeological finds or features (NHER 53740).

4.0 Aims and Objectives

4.1 Generic aims of the project are;

- 4.1.1 To establish the states of preservation of archaeological features and/or deposits, assess their potential for analysis, undertake agreed programmes of analysis, produce archives and reports and disseminate the results by means of an appropriate form of publication (usually a Contractor's Report, Journal Note or Article, or Monograph). This forms part of the research agenda for the eastern counties of England in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).
- 4.1.2 To provide supporting information of activities on site through environmental sampling of suitable deposits. This may also contribute to regional environmental archaeology research aims.

4.2 Specific Aims of the project are to;

- 4.2.1 Establish the extent, condition, nature, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of any archaeological remains.
- 4.2.2 Create datasets relating to the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental information recovered during excavations for analysis.
- 4.2.3 Prepare a report commensurate with the findings.
- 4.2.4 Aid decisions regarding further work that may include Archaeological Excavation and/or Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control.

5.0 Method Statement

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The primary purpose of the informative trenching is to excavate archaeological trenches within the proposed development area in order to recover as much information as possible on the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. The states of preservation of archaeological features or deposits within the area indicated were determined. Works were carried out as per *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018) and *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (CIFA 2014b) and were achieved through the following methodology.
- 5.1.2 The results of the informative trenching will aid decisions regarding any further work. A Project Design as an addendum to the Written Scheme of Investigation will be prepared following consideration of the results of the informative trenching to include full details and a methodology for further work.

5.2 Phase 1 Informative Trenching

- 5.2.1 An OASIS online record was initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 5.2.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER) Officer was contacted in advance of work starting to obtain a HER number for the site and to commission a search of HER entries within a 1km radius of the site.
- 5.2.3 Two (2) 20m by 1.8m trenches were excavated within the development site and provided a larger than 5% sample of the development area (*Fig. 2*).

- 5.2.4 Consultation of a service plan/s (provided by the Client) and CAT-scan of the area was carried out prior to any excavations. No underground service runs were present.
- 5.2.5 A tracked hydraulic-type excavator with qualified driver and toothless ditching bucket was used for the mechanical excavation of modern overburden deposits.
- 5.2.6 Deposits did not extend beyond 1.2m beneath present ground level and shoring of trench edges was not necessary.
- 5.2.7 The trenches characterised the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed ‘natural’ deposits.
- 5.2.8 Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits of no more than 0.1m under constant archaeological supervision and direction until remains that require further investigation, or undisturbed ‘natural’ deposits were encountered.
- 5.2.9 Topsoil, subsoil, archaeological features & deposits and spoil were metal-detected during machine (including each spit of topsoil) and manual excavation and any finds were recovered, labelled and bagged, and retained for later analysis by relevant specialists.
- 5.2.10 Spoil arisings were stored at a safe distance of c.1m from the trench.
- 5.2.11 In the event of encountering archaeological remains, no further machine excavation was made and archaeological features were sample excavated by hand, using appropriate tools, as follows;
- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| Linear features | 10% |
| Pits, post-holes | 50% |
| Structural remains | 50% (depending upon extent of remains) |
| Burials | <i>No burials were present</i> |
- 5.2.12 Context numbers were assigned to all features, deposits, structures and other significant elements (e.g. articulated skeletal material), however recent their origin, and remains were recorded on Chris Birks *pro-forma* context sheets. A single-context planning methodology was employed and a matrix of the sequence of deposits was made on-site.
- 5.2.13 Section and plan drawings were recorded at an appropriate scale (1:50;1:20;1:10) depending upon the level of detail required. Sample sections of the sides of the trenches featuring key deposits and relationships were drawn on site.
- 5.2.14 A photographic record of archaeological remains and general site photographs was made using colour digital images using a camera with a minimum sensor size (APS-C) of 22mm by 15mm and that exceeds 10 mega pixels and included suitable photographic scales. A photo-board was not available. Photographs were taken in a raw format (e.g. .raw or .nef) and will be converted to uncompressed .tiff format at 8-bit for archiving. File names will meet the requirements of the Norfolk Museum Service (NMAAS 2010).
- 5.2.15 Appropriate registers for contexts, drawings, photographs and environmental samples were made.
- 5.2.16 Environmental samples were not taken due to the lack of suitably well-sealed and dated archaeological features/deposits. Advice was sought from the Norfolk County Council Environment Service.
- 5.2.17 The Norfolk County Council Environment Service monitored the project during fieldwork and provided advice accordingly.
- 5.2.18 Trenches remained open at the request of the Client for backfilling and consolidation and they assumed responsibility for safety implications.

5.3 Post-excavation Analysis and Report

- 5.3.1 An assessment of the recorded evidence was made in accordance with *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015).
- 5.3.2 The analysis of stratigraphical/structural records, artefactual and environmental materials was made for inclusion in the site report.
- 5.3.3 The site report includes the following according to *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014b);
- 5.3.3.1 a non-technical summary explains the principal reason for the work, its objectives and main results. It includes reference to authorship and the commissioning body.
 - 5.3.3.2 project, planning, geological, archaeological and historical backgrounds including documentary and cartographic evidence where appropriate.
 - 5.3.3.3 aims and objectives, as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
 - 5.3.3.4 methodology, as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
 - 5.3.3.5 results. These include a series of summary objective statements, organised clearly in relation to the methods used, and describing contextual data and associated finds and/or environmental data. Descriptive material is clearly separated from interpretative statements. Technical terminology (including dating or period references) is explained and the results are accompanied by appropriate drawings and photographs and by supporting data contained in appendices.
 - 5.3.3.6 finds, human remains, environmental and other relevant specialists' report as required.
 - 5.3.3.7 conclusions. Conclusions are drawn to summarise and interpret the results and place them into context (local, national or otherwise). A confidence rating on techniques used, or on limitations imposed by particular factors (e.g. weather or problems of access) is included. A confidence rating on techniques used, or on limitations imposed by particular factors (e.g. weather or problems of access) is included. An opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological intervention and its scope is provided in the report, although the final decision lies with the Norfolk County Council Environment Service.
 - 5.3.3.8 archive. The archive will be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015) and submitted to the Norfolk Museums Service for long-term storage.
 - 5.3.3.9 a copy of the relevant OASIS data collection form is included as an appendix.
 - 5.3.3.10 illustrations. Figures were prepared at appropriate scales to include site location and plan drawings and plan and section drawings (phased, where appropriate), relating their locations. Figures and/or plates have also been included to locate HER entries, historic maps and aerial photographs to the proposed development site, as required. Colour digital images of archaeological remains described in the results are provided as necessary including title, orientation and scale information.
 - 5.3.3.11 references and bibliography. A list of all sources referred to in the report, including electronic sources, is provided.
 - 5.3.3.12 a document control grid to track revisions to the report and a list of contents with descriptions of figures and plates is included in the report and disclaimers are described.
- 5.3.4 A *draft* copy of the report was submitted to hep@norfolk.gov.uk for consideration by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service. Any required amendments were considered and made prior to submission of a *revised draft* report. A *final* copy has been prepared following approval

and receipt of a Norfolk Museums Service accession number. The *draft* copy was provided to the Client as proof of production on request and must not be distributed elsewhere.

- 5.3.5 One unbound paper copy plus a digital .pdf/A format copy on compact disc of the *final* Contractor's (site) report will be submitted to the Norfolk and Environment Record within 40 working days, subject to unavoidable delays; one copy to the Client and one copy to the Regional Science Advisor (East of England), Historic England. These copies will not be issued until all payments have been received in full.
- 5.3.6 The OASIS online form will be completed and a .pdf/A copy of the report will be uploaded within 40 working days, subject to unavoidable delays.
- 5.3.7 The project archive will be prepared according to section 6.4 of *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018), consistent with the principles of *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015) and be submitted to the Norfolk Museums Service for long-term storage within 140 working days of the submission of a project's final grey literature report or publication, unless agreed otherwise with Norfolk Museums Service and NCCES.

6.0 Project Design

- 6.1 A Project Design will be prepared as an addendum to the Written Scheme of Investigation following approval of the report on the informative trenching. This will include full details relating to further work that may comprise Archaeological Excavation and/or Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control during the development if features of importance are found and these cannot be preserved *in-situ*.
- 6.2 Post-excavation work associated with any further work will include analysis of the recorded evidence, an assessment report and updated project design, site report and archive in accordance with *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015).

7.0 Geology and Topography

- 7.1 Heacham lies on a solid geology close to the border between Lower Cretaceous to the west and Lower and Middle Chalk to the east (Funnell 2005). Equally, the soil landscape classification lies close to the border of Gault Clays to the west and Good Sands to the east (Williamson 2005).
- 7.2 The site is situated quite centrally in Heacham, south of the Heacham River and west of the A149 carriageway on relatively level ground at an elevation of c. 8m OD.

8.0 Results

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 Phase 1 Trial Trenching excavations were carried out on 25 and 26 July 2018. Site conditions were generally good though the site had a covering of very long, dry grass, and access was gained from Kenwood Road to the east of the site. The weather was dry, sunny and extremely warm.
- 8.1.2 Context numbers were allocated during fieldwork according to trench number and are summarised in *Appendix 1*.
- 8.1.3 A level of 8m OD on Kenwood Road to the east of the entrance to the site was used as a benchmark for transferring levels according to Ordnance Survey datum.

8.2 Observations

- 8.2.1 The results of the excavations are summarised in trench sheets on pages 11 and 12 of this report.



- Site boundary
- Owned property
- Proposed house
- Archaeological trench

Based on a drawing by Strata Architecture




	Archaeological Services - Urban & Rural	
Land bet 23 & 29 Kenwood Road, Heacham		
Scale 1:250	Report CB595 v.1.2	10.09.18

Figure 2. Site plan

Trench 1 approximately E-W c. 20m by 1.8m

Section number Tr1.1			
0m bgl = 7.58m OD			
0 - 0.25m bgl	7.58 - 7.33m OD	100	Topsoil
0.25m - 0.94m bgl	7.33 - 6.64m OD	101	Subsoil
0.94m+ bgl	6.64m+ OD	102	Natural deposits

Summary

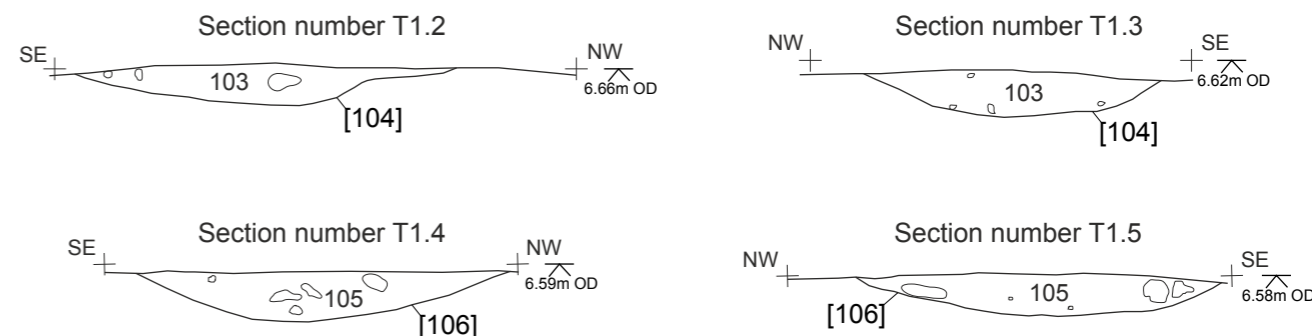
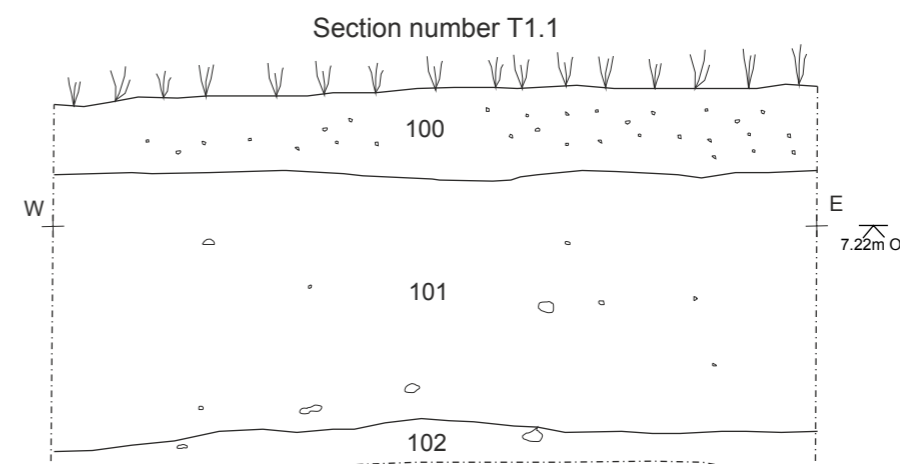
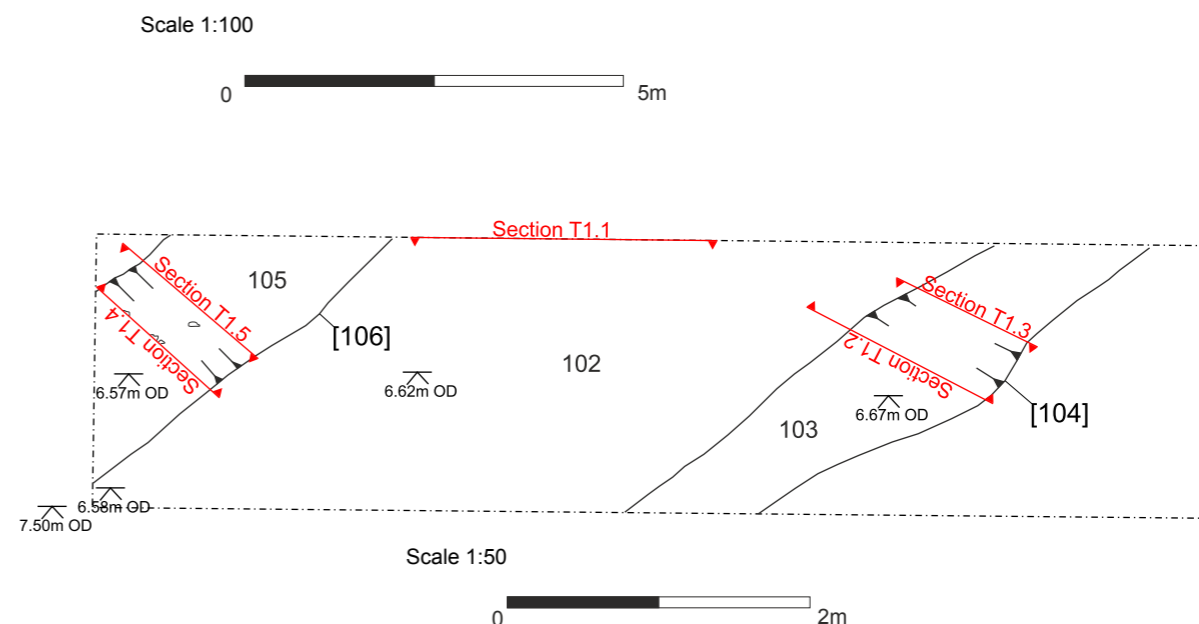
Trench 1 contained two undated probable land partition ditches [104] and [106].

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Thickness	Finds	Spot date
100	1	D	Very dark greyish brown silty sand loam topsoil with occasional small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.25m	No	-
101	1	D	Mid brown silty sand subsoil with frequent flecks of chalk and occasional small-sized subangular flints and rare flecks of charcoal	c. 0.69m	No	-
102	1	D	Light brownish yellow sand with mid brown mottling undisturbed 'natural' deposit with frequent chalk flecks, occasional large-sized subrounded flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints	-	-	-
103	1	D	Dark brown silty sand fill of [104] with rare small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.12m	No	-
104	1	C	Linear feature			
105	1	D	Dark greyish brown silty sand fill of [106] with frequent medium-sized subangular flints and rare large-sized flint nodules	c. 0.13m	No	-
106	1	C	Linear feature			

Trench 1 was excavated to a depth of c. 1m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.25m of rooted very dark greyish brown silty sand loam topsoil (100) with occasional small-sized subangular flints and mid brown silty sand subsoil (101) with frequent flecks of chalk and occasional small-sized subangular flints and rare flecks of charcoal. Subsoil (101) overlay light brownish yellow sand with mid brown mottling undisturbed 'natural' deposit (102) with frequent chalk flecks, occasional large-sized subrounded flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints.

Northeast-to-southwest linear feature [104] lay at c. 6.6m OD towards the west end of Trench 1 and extended c. 3m within the trench and beyond the north and south edges of excavation. It cut undisturbed 'natural' deposit (102) and was overlain by subsoil (101). It measured c. 0.65m wide and 0.12m deep and contained dark brown silty sand fill (103) with rare small-sized subangular flints that produced no finds, despite 100% excavation.

Northeast-to-southwest linear feature [106] lay at c. 6.6m OD at the west end of Trench 1 and extended c. 1.6m within the trench and beyond the north and west edges of excavation. It cut undisturbed 'natural' deposit (102) and was overlain by subsoil (101). It measured 0.95m wide and 0.13m deep and contained dark greyish brown silty sand fill (105) with frequent medium-sized subangular flints and rare large-sized flint nodules that produced no finds, despite 100% excavation.



Trench 2 approximately E-W c. 20m by 1.8m

Section number Tr2.1			
0m bgl = 7.74m OD			
0 - 0.25m bgl	7.74 - 7.49m OD	200	Topsoil
0.25m - 0.97m bgl	7.49 - 6.77m OD	201	Subsoil
0.97m+ bgl	6.77m+ OD	202	Natural deposits

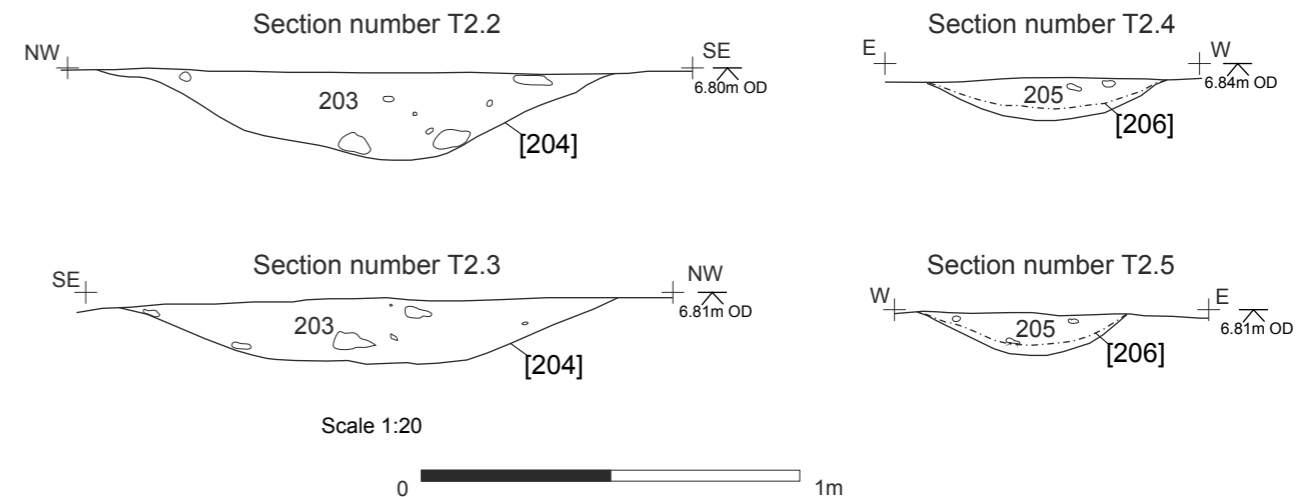
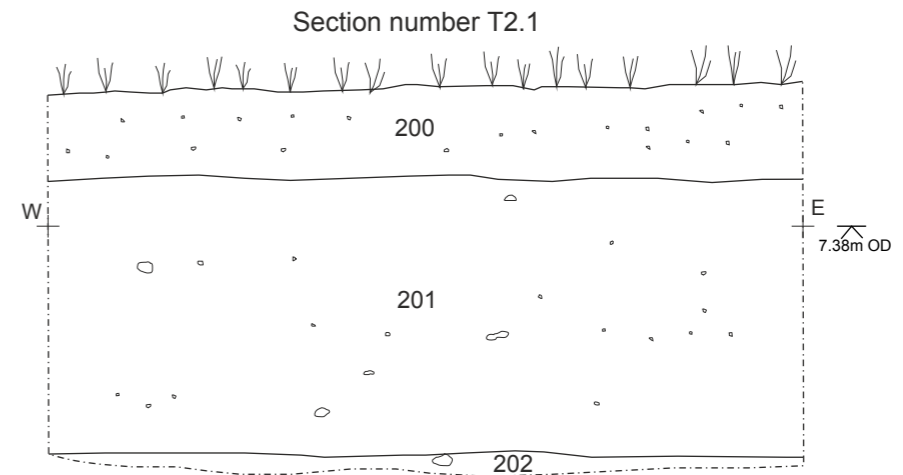
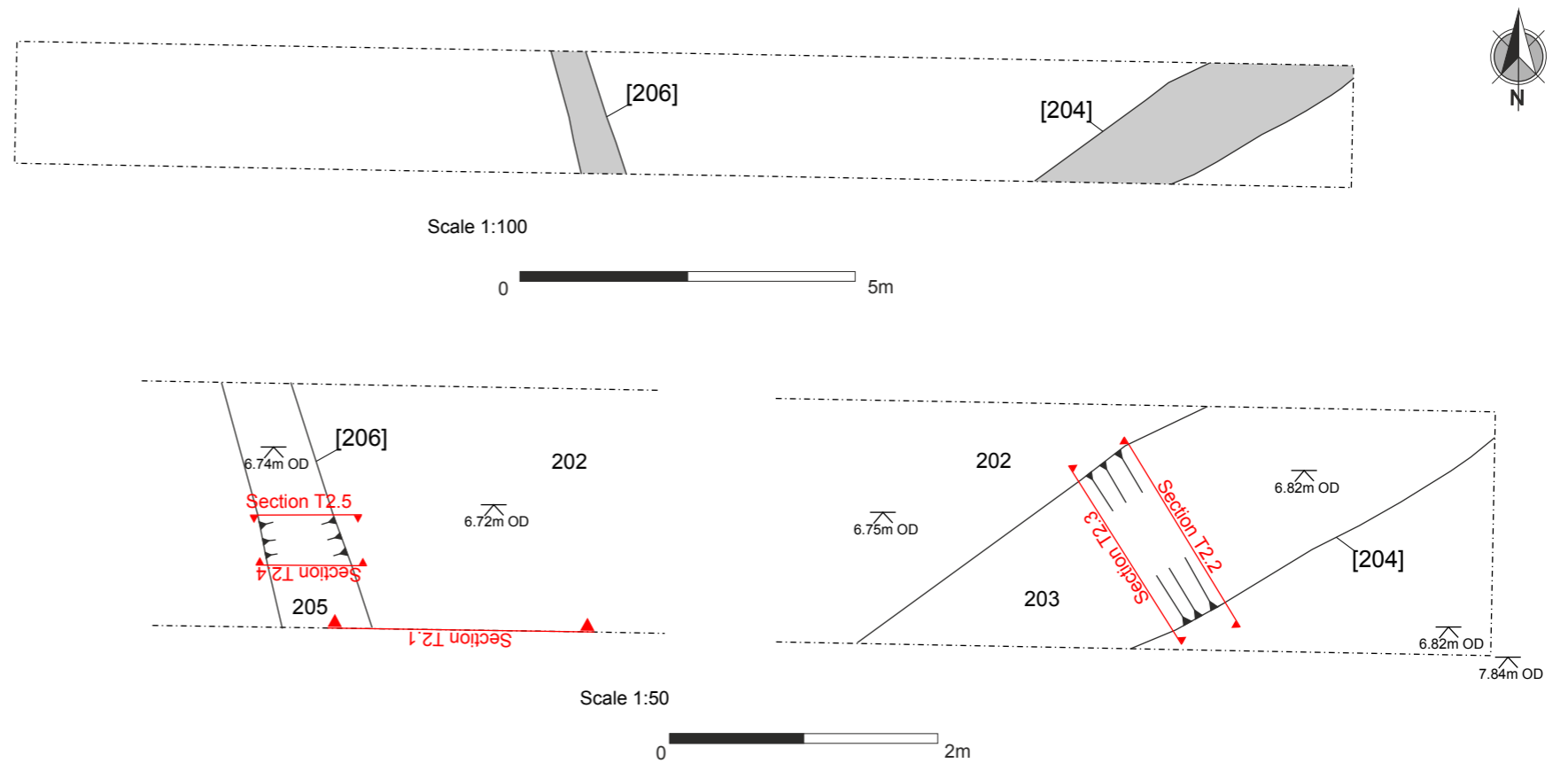
Summary
Trench 2 contained undated probable field boundary ditches [204] and [206], possibly forming an enclosure.

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Thickness	Finds	Spot date
200	2	D	Very dark greyish brown silty sand loam topsoil with occasional small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.25m	No	-
201	2	D	Mid brown silty sand subsoil with frequent flecks of chalk and occasional small-sized subangular flints and rare flecks of charcoal	c. 0.7m	No	-
202	2	D	Light brownish yellow sand with mid brown mottling undisturbed 'natural' deposit with frequent chalk flecks, occasional large-sized subrounded flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints	-	-	-
203	2	D	Dark brown silty sand loam fill of [204] with occasional small-sized subangular flints, rare large-sized flint nodules and very rare flecks of charcoal	c. 0.23m	No	-
204	2	C	Linear feature			
205	2	D	Very dark greyish brown silty sand fill of [206] with frequent chalk flecks and occasional small-sized subangular flints	0.11m	No	-
206	2	C	Linear feature			

Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of c. 1m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.25m of rooted very dark greyish brown silty sand loam topsoil (200) with occasional small-sized subangular flints and mid brown silty sand subsoil (201) with frequent flecks of chalk and occasional small-sized subangular flints and rare flecks of charcoal. Subsoil (201) overlay light brownish yellow sand with mid brown mottling undisturbed 'natural' deposit (202) with frequent chalk flecks, occasional large-sized subrounded flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints.

Northeast-to-southwest linear feature [204] lay at c. 6.8m OD at the east end of Trench 2 and extended c. 3.1m within the trench and beyond the north, south and east edges of excavation. It cut undisturbed 'natural' deposit (202) and was overlain by subsoil (201). It measured c. 1.3m wide and a maximum 0.23m deep and contained dark brown silty sand loam fill (203) with occasional small-sized subangular flints, rare large-sized flint nodules and very rare flecks of charcoal that produced no finds, despite 100% excavation.

Approximately northwest-to-southeast linear feature [206] lay at c. 6.7m OD approximately mid-point in Trench 2 and extended beyond the north and south edges of excavation. It cut undisturbed 'natural' deposit (202) and was overlain by subsoil (201). It measured c. 0.55m wide and 0.11m deep and contained very dark greyish brown silty sand fill (205) with frequent chalk flecks and occasional small-sized subangular flints that produced no finds, despite 100% excavation.



9.0 **Conclusions and Discussion**

- 9.1 The author has a high confidence rating of the results. Extremely high temperatures, in excess of 30 degrees Celsius, made site work and the manual excavation and recording of features and deposits difficult. Feature [206] required further excavation following its initial excavation and recording.
- 9.2 Very few archaeological remains were encountered during the phase 1 programme of informative trenching and the lack of finds precluded dating of the remains. Two undated probable land partition ditches were present in Trench 1. A ditch of similar alignment to the easterly of these ditches was recorded in Trench 2. A projection of the northwest-to-southeast ditch to the west of this in Trench 2 indicates the features, if contemporary, formed an enclosure of land. No evidence relating to a Roman cemetery site was present.
- 9.3 The author believes that further archaeological intervention is unlikely to add significantly to an understanding of the past-use of the site.
- 9.4 Decisions regarding further mitigation requirements will be made by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service in association with King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council.

Acknowledgments

The project was undertaken by Chris Birks on behalf of HEB (Norfolk) Limited who also funded the work and provided plant, mains service plans and a CAT-scan.

Many thanks to Mike and Tim King at HEB (Norfolk) Limited and to Jason and Wayne at Strata Architecture Limited. Fieldwork was undertaken by Chris Birks and John Simmons and the report was written by Chris Birks with contributions by John Simmons.

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Appendix 1 Context Summary

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Thickness	Finds	Spot date	Initials/Date
100	1	D	Very dark greyish brown silty sand loam topsoil with occasional small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.25m	No	-	JS 25/07/2018
101	1	D	Mid brown silty sand subsoil with frequent flecks of chalk and occasional small-sized subangular flints and rare flecks of charcoal	c. 0.69m	No	-	JS 25/07/2018
102	1	D	Light brownish yellow sand with mid brown mottling undisturbed ‘natural’ deposit with frequent chalk flecks, occasional large-sized subrounded flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints	-	-	-	JS 25/07/2018
103	1	D	Dark brown silty sand fill of [104] with rare small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.12m	No	-	JS 25/07/2018
104	1	C	Linear feature				JS 25/07/2018
105	1	D	Dark greyish brown silty sand fill of [106] with frequent medium-sized subangular flints and rare large-sized flint nodules	c. 0.13m	No	-	JS 25/07/2018
106	1	C	Linear feature				JS 25/07/2018
200	2	D	Very dark greyish brown silty sand loam topsoil with occasional small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.25m	No	-	JS 26/07/2018
201	2	D	Mid brown silty sand subsoil with frequent flecks of chalk and occasional small-sized subangular flints and rare flecks of charcoal	c. 0.7m	No	-	JS 26/07/2018
202	2	D	Light brownish yellow sand with mid brown mottling undisturbed ‘natural’ deposit with frequent chalk flecks, occasional large-sized subrounded flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints	-	-	-	JS 26/07/2018
203	2	D	Dark brown silty sand loam fill of [204] with occasional small-sized subangular flints, rare large-sized flint nodules and very rare flecks of charcoal	c. 0.23m	No	-	JS 26/07/2018
204	2	C	Linear feature				JS 26/07/2018
205	2	D	Very dark greyish brown silty sand fill of [206] with frequent chalk flecks and occasional small-sized subangular flints	0.11m	No	-	JS 26/07/2018
206	2	C	Linear feature				JS 26/07/2018

Appendix 2 OASIS Record

OASIS ID: [chrisbir1-323356](#)

Project details

Project name	PoAMW Phase 1 Informative Trenching at 'Land between 23 and 29 Kenwood Road, Heacham, Norfolk'
Short description of the project	A programme of archaeological mitigation - Phase 1 informative trenching was carried out at 'Land between 23 and 29 Kenwood Road, Heacham, Norfolk' prior to proposed residential development of the site and to aid decisions regarding further mitigation. Probable land partition ditches, two of which possibly formed an enclosure of a parcel of land, were present though the lack of finds precluded dating of these features. No Roman burials were encountered, the Roman burial recorded close-by and to the northeast may have been an isolated burial or if it was within a cemetery site, this does not appear to extend into the proposed development site.
Project dates	Start: 25-07-2018 End: 26-07-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENF144855 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK KINGS LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK HEACHAM Land between 23 and 29 Kenwood Road, Heacham, Norfolk
Study area	1000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 6791 3740 52.907390289283 0.497118197793 52 54 26 N 000 29 49 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Chris Birks
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Chris Birks
Project	Chris Birks

director/manager

Project supervisor Chris Birks

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive Exists? No

Paper Archive recipient Norfolk Museums Service

Paper Archive ID TBA

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Paper Archive notes Report includes colour digital images

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Report on a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work - Phase 1 Informative Trenching at 'Land between 23 and 29 Kenwood road, Heacham, Norfolk'

Author(s)/Editor(s) Birks, C.,

Other bibliographic details Report number CB595 v.1.2

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Appendix 3 Photographic Index

Plate 1. Features [104] and [106] in Trench 1, looking west



Scale is 2m in 0.5m increments

Plate 2. Feature [104] in Trench 1, looking northeast



Scale is 1m in 0.5m increments

Plate 3. Feature [204] in Trench 2, looking east



Scale is 2m in 0.5m increments

Plate 4. Feature [204] in Trench 2, looking southwest



Scale is 2m in 0.5m increments

Plate 5. Feature [206] in Trench 2 during excavation, looking west



Scale is 1m in 0.5m increments

Plate 6. Feature [206] in Trench 2 during excavation, looking southeast



Scale is 2m in 0.5m increments